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MEMORANDUM FOR PRS (In-House Publication)

FROM: PROI (STINFO)

18 June 2002

SUBJECT: Authorization for Release of Technical Information, Control Number: AFRL-PR-ED-VG-2002-152
Greg Spanjers (PRSS) et al., "Herriott Cell Augmentation of a Quadrature Heterodyne Interferometer" (viewgraphs only)

AIAA JPC (Indianapolis, IN, 07-10 July 2002) (<u>Deadline = 30 June 2002</u>)

(Statement A)

 This request has been reviewed by the Foreign Disclosure Office for: a.) appropriateness of distribution statement, b.) military/national critical technology, c.) export controls or distribution restrictions, appropriateness for release to a foreign nation, and e.) technical sensitivity and/or economic sensitivity. Comments:	
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Comments:	or: a.) changes if approved as amended, c.) format and completion of meeting clearance form if required
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national critical technology, and f.) data rights and p	patentability

APPROVED/APPROVED AS AMENDED/DISAPPROVED

PHILIP A. KESSEL Date
Technical Advisor
Space and Missile Propulsion Division

20021119 160





Herriott Cell Augmentation of a Quadrature Heterodyne Interferometer

Erik L. Antonsen Rodney L. Burton University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, IL

Greg G. Spanjers Scott F. Engelman AFRL Propulsion Directorate Edwards AFB, CA

2002 HTPD July 8-11, Madison, WI

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A: Approved for Public Release -Distribution Unlimited



Herriott Cell Concept

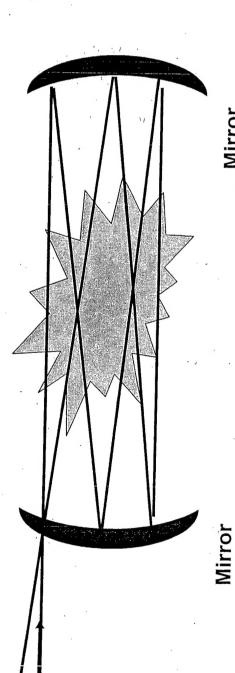


- concave mirrors and an off axis Simple design requiring 2 admission aperture
- Confine large number of laser interferometric path lengths reflections to increase

Plasma

Critical challenge is phase front maintenance for interferometry Addressed:

Antonsen, E. L., Burton, R. L., Engelman, S. Thruster Plasmas," AIAA 2000-3431, 36th Measurements in Small Scale Length Interferometer for Unsteady Density F., Spanjers, G. G., "Herriott Cell JPC, July 2000.



Mirror



Herriott Cell Interferometer Diagnostic Layout



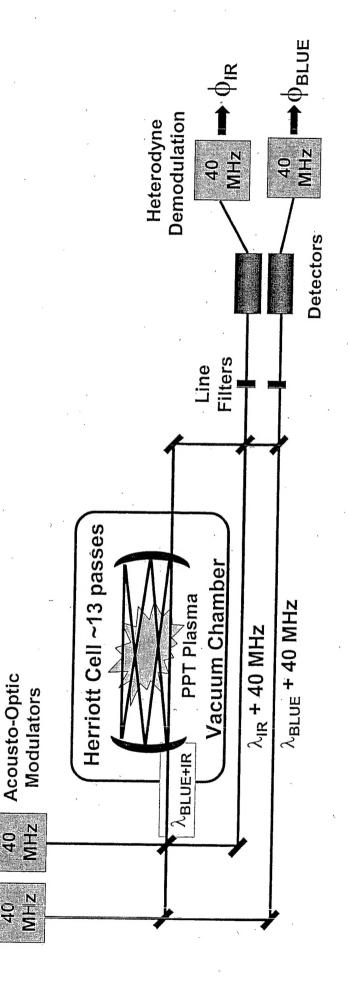
Heterodyne Interferometer augmented with Multi-Pass Herriott Cell

 Two laser frequencies allow separation of electron and neutral densities.

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mn 881

 Herriott Cell can allow separation of neutrals from vibrational uncertainty.





Multiple Reflections Increase Instrument Resolution



$$\Delta\Phi_{ extsf{TOTAL}} = \Delta\Phi_{ extsf{ELECTRONS}} + \Delta\Phi_{ extsf{NEUTRALS}} + \Delta\Phi_{ extsf{VIBRATIONS}}$$

For multiple shots averaged:

Total Density Uncertainty

Shot-to-Shot Thruster Variation

 $n = \sqrt{\Delta n_{vibs}^2 + \Delta n_{ppq}^2}$

Vibrational Contribution (no dependence on N)

 $\Delta\Phi$ electrons = $C_eN\lambda$ \int_{Δ} \int_{Δ}

 $\Delta \Phi_{\text{NEUTRALS}} = \frac{C_n N}{\lambda} \int_{\text{n}} dl$

 $\Delta\Phi$ Vibrations = $\frac{\nabla}{\lambda}\Delta L$

High number of passes increase sensitivity to electron and neutral phase shifts without increasing vibrational noise



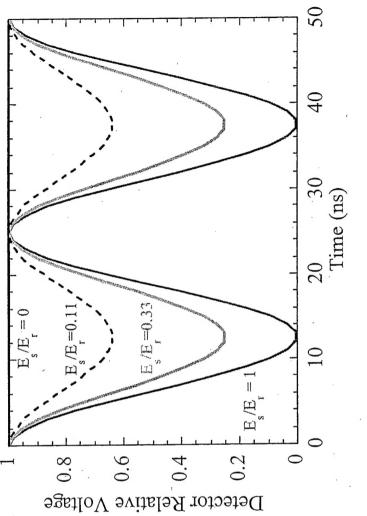
Unbalanced Beam Intensities

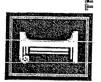


$$V\left(\frac{E_S}{E_R}\right) \propto E_R^2 \left[1 + \left(\frac{E_S}{E_R}\right)^2 + 2\left(\frac{E_S}{E_R}\right)\cos\left(\omega_A - \phi(t) - \gamma(x, y)\right)\right]$$

Effect of non-balanced intensities on the interferometer signal at the detector.

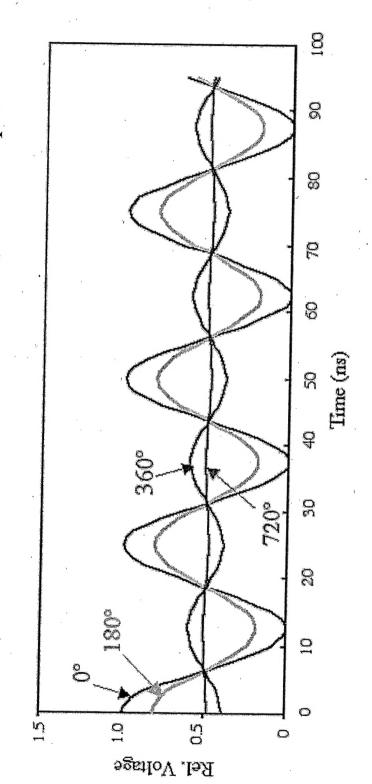
Relative intensities of the scene and reference beams are given above each trace.





Phase Front Distortion Effects

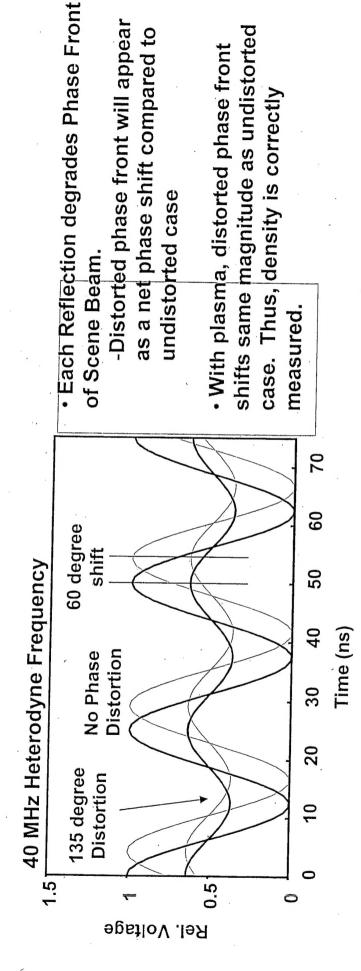
- The trace labeled "0" corresponds to zero phase distortion, "180" corresponds to 1/2 wavelength distortion, etc.
- ·In each case, the distortion is presumed linear in one direction across the beam diameter and the beam is presumed square.





Fundamental Limit to Ultimate Resolution





- Loss of Phase Front appears as a decreased S/N,
- Does not introduce systematic error to measurement

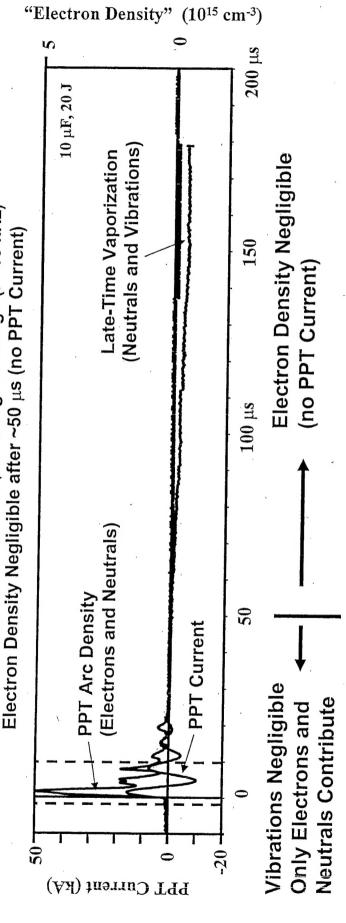


Data Reduction



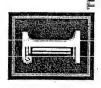
$$\Delta \Phi = 2.8 \times 10^{-15} \lambda \int n_e dl - \frac{3.9 \times 10^{-29}}{\lambda} \int n_n dl - \frac{2\pi\Delta l}{\lambda}$$

 $\overline{\rm Assume}$: Vibrations Negligible for ~ 50 $\mu {
m s}$ during discharge (f ~10 kHz)



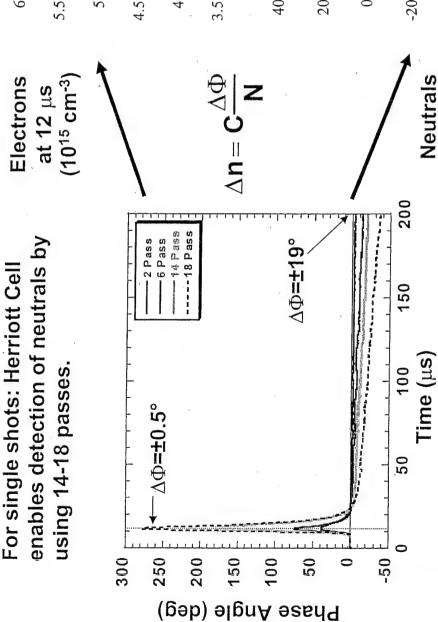
Change Analysis **Technique**

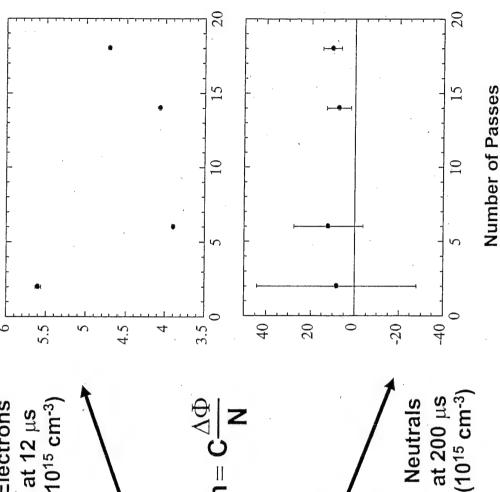




Show Increased Resolution **Experimental Results**



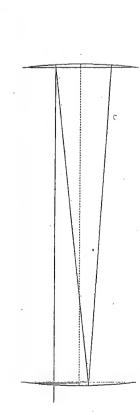




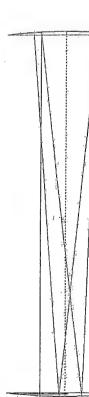


Retro-reflecting Configurations

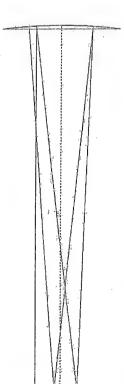




c.) 14 Pass, 179 mm Separation



a.) 6 Pass, 140 mm Separation



b.) 10 Pass, 168 mm Separation

d.) 18 Pass, 184 mm Separation

Beam3 code by Stellar Software

Various Retro-reflecting beam configurations using the Herriott Cell

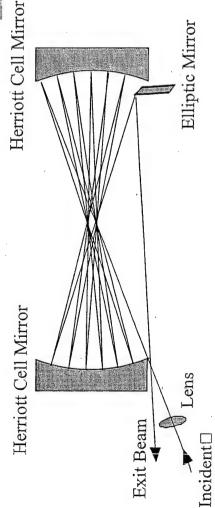


Point Measurement Technique



- Confine high number of beams to small area
- Increase signal-tonoise ratio

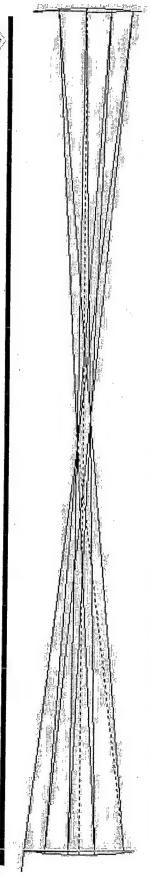




External optics required for point technique add some uncertainty

'Point' Configurations





a. 9 passes, right mirror tilt angle 2.86°



b. 13 passes, no mirror tilt



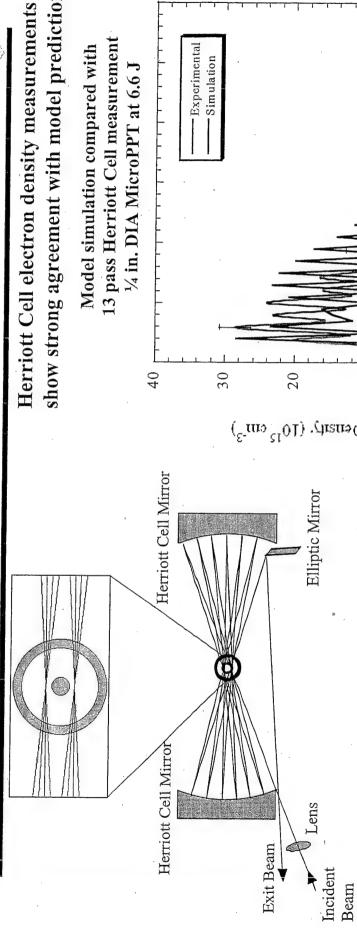
c. 16 passes, right mirror tilt angle -1.15°

Beam3 code by Stellar Software



1st Significant PPT Model Validation in 30 Years Herriott Cell Electron Density Measurement



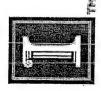


show strong agreement with model predictions 13 pass Herriott Cell measurement -Experimental Model simulation compared with

'Point' measurement technique developed at AFRL allows measurements on small thruster geometries

Herriott Cell interferometer used to probe MicroPPT

Time (µs)

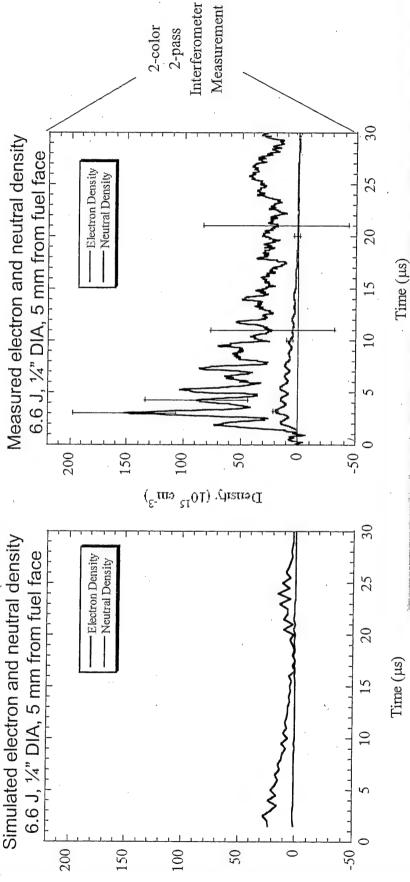


Neutral Density: Model and Experiment



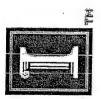
Plasma equilibrium assumption may be source of neutral density disagreement during the discharge between model and experiment

Neutral density determined by heat flux from plasma – surface temperature measurement can help correct the model



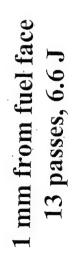
Densif. $(10^{\circ}_{12} \text{ cm}_3)$

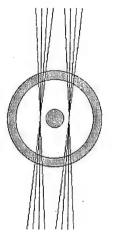
New Diagnostic Development Needed to Check Model Sensitivity to Surface Temperature



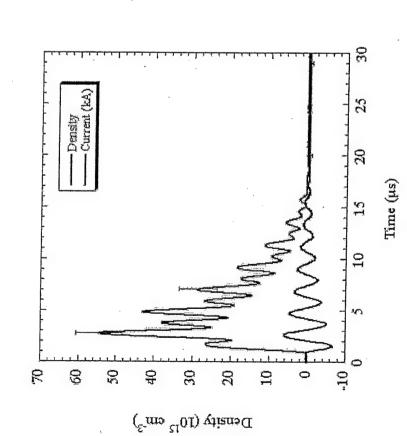
Electron Density Results

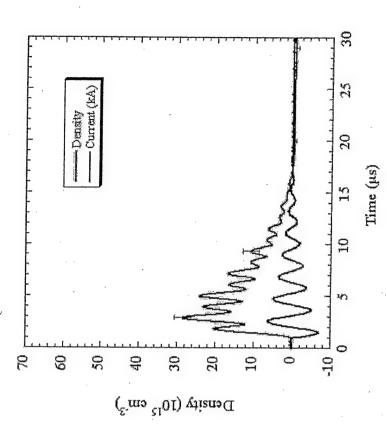






5 mm from fuel face 13 passes, 6.6 J

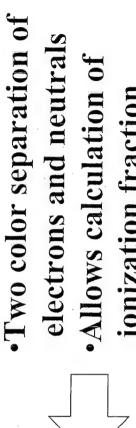


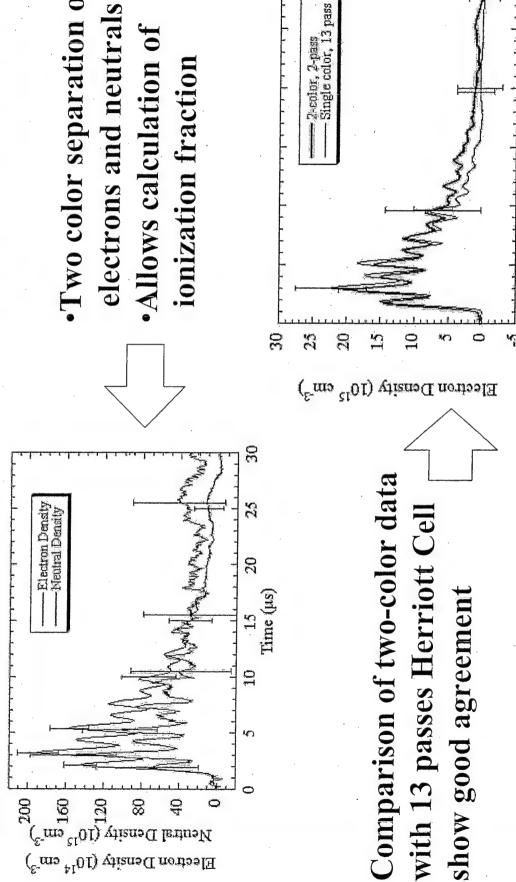




Two-Color Data







Time (µs)

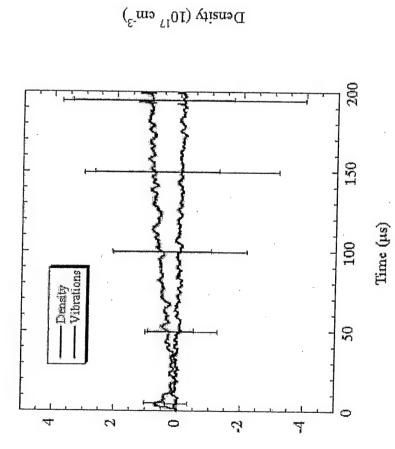


Neutral Density Uncertainty

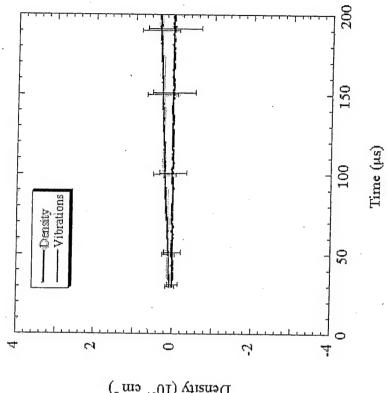


Two-color, two-pass electrons and neutrals separated but large uncertainty

13 passes in Herriott Cell show significant decrease in uncertainty



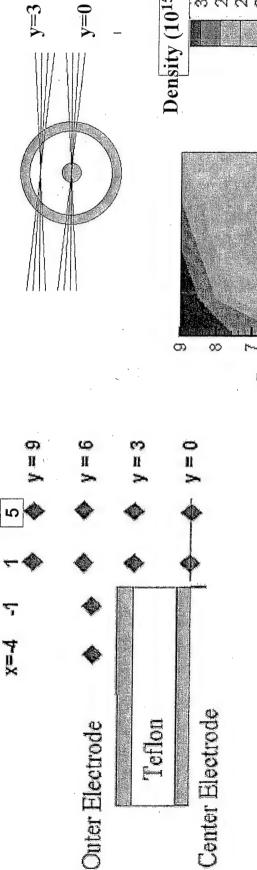
Density (10^{17} cm^3)





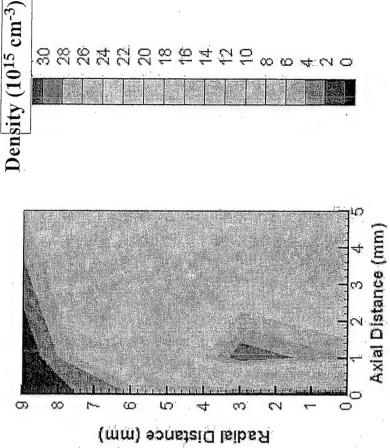
Peak Electron Density Results

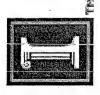






• Assume (x=1, y=0) has zero density, count in by focal points





Direct Comparison

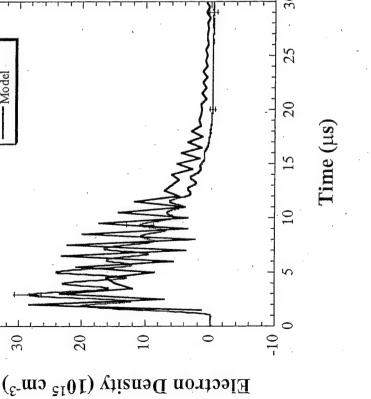


- Simulation uses measured current waveform as energy input
- 6.35 mm diameter, 6.6 J
- Measurement made 5 mm from fuel face
- presented in IEPC 01-155 Keidar and Boyd Model

(releasability questioned)

35

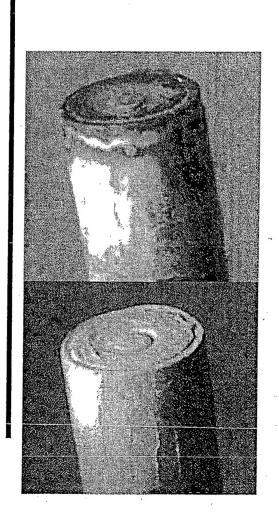
de les of





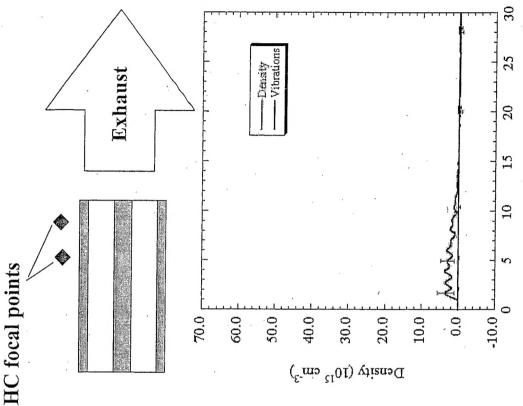
External Density Measurements







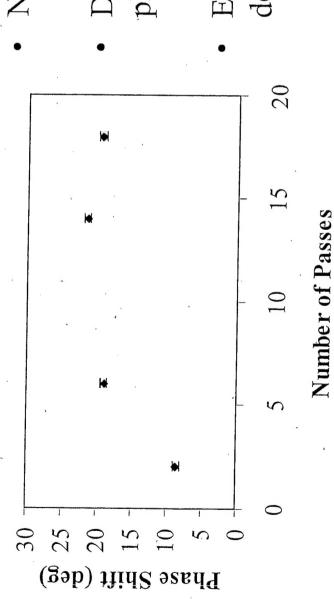
- •Shows recession of 1-3 mm from from thruster exit plane
- •Corresponding external electron density measurements (4±2x10¹⁵ cm⁻³)



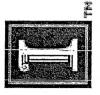


Vibrational Noise Effects





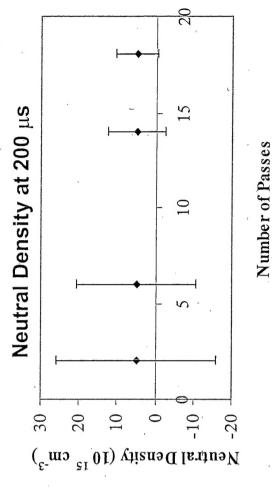
- No Plasma Present
- Data points average of 20 plasma firings
- Error bars due to 0.5° detector limitation

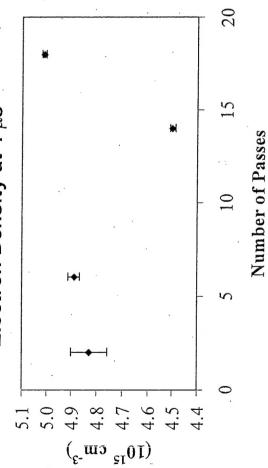


Effect of Multiple Reflections



Data Taken at 2, 6, 14, and 18 reflections on UIUC PPT-4





Electron Density

Electron Density at 4 μs



Direct Comparison



- Simulation uses measured current waveform as energy input
- 6.35 mm diameter, 6.6 J
- Measurement made 5 mm from fuel face
- Keidar and Boyd Modeling effort (in submission to JPP)

